**SAFETY DATA SHEET**

**SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

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These products are micronized powders. Static charges on the powders may ignite flammable atmospheres. High levels of product dust in the atmosphere may present a dust explosion hazard.

No significant health hazards expected from exposure to this product.

**HEALTH RISKS AND SYMMTOMS OF EXPOSURE**

**INHALATION:** Treat powder as a nuisance dust. Keep dust level below 5 mg/m3 for respirable fraction and 10 mg/m3 for total dust (ACGIH/TWA). OSHA PEL 5 mg/m3 Exposure may cause dizziness, headache, respiratory irritation or unconsciousness.

**EYE CONTACT:** Particulates may cause mechanical eye irritation. Flush eyes with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes.

**SKIN CONTACT:** Negligible dermal irritant. Exposure may lead to itching, scaling, drying and irritation of skin.

**INGESTION:** Generally non-toxic unless large quantities are ingested.

**HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE & CHRONIC)**

**ACUTE EFFECTS:** High concentrations of polymer fumes may cause eye, nose and respiratory irritation, dizziness or unconsciousness.

**CHRONIC EFFECTS:** Repeated skin contact can lead to drying, defatting, itching, stinging and irritation. IARC has reviewed studies on Polyethylene (19, 157, 79) and found that they “do not permit an evaluation of its carcinogenicity”.

**N.T.P CARCINOGEN:** No.

**IARC CARCINOGEN:** No.

**OSHA REGULATED:** No.

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGREVATED BY EXPOSURE:** May irritate people with skin problems, asthma, and lung disease. Susceptible individuals may have an allergic reaction.

**SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

**POLYPROPYLENE HOMOPOLYMER CAS#:** 9003-07-0 **OSHA PEL:** 5mg/m3 (dust)

Trace impurities and additional material names not listed above may appear in Regulatory Information Section 15 towards the end of the MSDS. These materials may be listed for local “Right To Know” compliance and for other reasons.

**PRODUCT: ALLIED POLY MICROSPHERES**

**PRODUCT USE:** Anti-slip additive.

**DISTRIBUTED BY: WALLACE CONSTRUCTION SPECIALTIES LTD ADDRESS:** 825 MacKay St

Regina, SK

Canada, S4N 2S3

(306) 569-2334

**EMERGENCY CONTACT:** CANUTEC (613) 996-6666

**REVISION DATE:** 07/01/15

**SECTION 2: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS**

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**STEPS TO TAKE IN CASE MATERIAL IS SPILLED / RELEASED:** Wear recommended personal protective equipment. Remove ignition source if safe to do so. Sweep up with a minimum of dusting. Keep away from heat or flame. Collect in containers (e.g. Fiberboard drums or cartons). If hot liquid, attempt to confine spill and let the polymer solidify. Once solid, it may be recovered as the powder. Report major leaks and spills to the appropriate local, state and federal government agencies.

**SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**NORMAL HANDLING:** Always wear recommended personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing fumes from heating operations. Avoid spillage which can cause very slippery conditions on the floors. Use good personal hygiene and housekeeping. Electrostatic charges of non-conductive materials is a natural phenomenon ranging from harmless to a nuisance to a hazard, depending on the degree of charging and the environment where the discharge takes place. In the case of micronized polymers and waxes, very high levels of static electricity develop in their manufacture, transportation and handling. These products, being poor conductors of electricity, can and will hold a static charge for long periods of time. With this in mind, a great deal of care should be exercised when handling this type of product in or around flammable liquids, particularly if the liquid is at or near its flashpoint.

**SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**FLASH POINT:** 350°F/ 277°C.

**FLASH POINT METHOD:** ASTM D-92 COC.

**FLAMMABLE LIMITS (% VOLUME IN AIR): LEL:** Not determined.

**UEL:** Not determined.

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Carbon Dioxide, dry chemical or fine water spray. Avoid water stream on molten burning material as it may scatter and spread the fire.

**SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:** Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and approved protective clothing. Watch footing on floors and stairs because of possible melting and spreading of material. Use spray to keep containers cool.

**UNUSUAL FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARDS:** Melts in proximity to fires causing slippery floors and stairs.

**FLAMMABLE/EXPLOSIVE:** In these circumstances, keep away from heat, sparks and open flames. Static charges on powders or powders in liquids may ignite flammable atmospheres. See Section 7 “Handling and Storage” for suggestions on how to use these products under such conditions.

**SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

**IF IN EYES:** Flush with copious amounts of water for at least fifteen (15) minutes. If irritation occurs/persists, consult a doctor/physician.

**IF ON SKIN:** If burned by hot wax, quench immediately with cold tap water. Dry burn area and loosely cover to protect against infection. Do not apply ointment or salves. For skin irritation, wash skin with soap and water and use emollient skin cream.

**IF INHALED:** Treat as a nuisance dust. Remove victim to fresh air and provide oxygen if breathing is difficult.

**IF INGESTED:** Induce vomiting if large quantities are ingested. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**

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**WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:** In accordance with all Federal, Provincial, State and Local regulations.

The information offered here is for the product as shipped. Use and/or alterations to the product such as mixing with other materials may significantly change the characteristics of the material and alter the RCRA classification and the proper disposal method.

Avoid flammable conditions by the use of inert gases in the container or by providing sufficient exhaust so as to prevent a buildup of flammable solvent vapors. Never pour micronized polymers or waxes from a drum or large container directly into hot flammable solvents. Ass micronized polymers or waxes and in small quantities to hot flammable solvents. Do not permit the product to free fall directly into the solvent. Use a pipe or chute that leads down to the level of the solvent. Make sure the pipe or chute is grounded and/or bonded. If mechanical equipment must be used, a slow-turning screwfeeder that is grounded and/or bonded is preferred. Good housekeeping is of prime importance. The building and equipment should be designed to eliminate shelves and ledges and similar places where materials can accumulate.

**SECTION 10: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**STABILITY:** Stable to normal conditions.

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Extreme heat, sparks, and open flames.

**INCOMPATIBILITY:** Strong oxidizing agents and amines.

**HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:** Fumes, smoke, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and combustible gases may be generated.

**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:** Should not occur.

**SECTION 9: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

**APPEARANCE:** White.

**ODOR:** Typical wax odor.

**PHYSICAL STATE:** Solid.

**VAPOR DENSITY:** Heavier than air.

**VAPOR PRESSURE:** Nil.

**BOILING POINT:** N/A.

**MELTING POINT:** 330°F / 166°C.

**FLASH POINT:** >530°F / 277°C.

**DENSITY:** 0.90 g/cc.

**pH:** N/A.

**VISCOSITY:** N/A.

**% VOLATILES:** Zero.

**SECTION 8: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

The generation of static electricity cannot be prevented because its intrinsic origins are present at every particle interface. Some common sense approaches to the hazards involved with static electricity are as follows:

* Use only conductive equipment and keep all components grounded and bonded to the same vessel in order to equalize any potential charge.
* Avoid projections and probes that could lead to discharge between the charged polymer and a probe.

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**ENGINEERING CONTROLS:** Use adequate ventilation during heating processes or if dusty conditions prevail when handling powdered materials. For storage and ordinary handling, general ventilation is adequate.

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:** Use a NIOSH approved dust respiratory with powdered wax. During melting or conveying in molten state, use organic vapor respirator.

**VENTILATION:** Face velocity greater than 60 cfm (adequate to capture wax dust or fumes).

**SKIN PROTECTION:** Use heat resistant, impervious gloves to avoid repeated/prolonged skin contact with molted material and powder. Other protective garments are necessary.

**EYE PROTECTION:** Chemical goggles around molten material and in dusty conditions.

**OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT/CLOTHING:** As needed to prevent repeated/prolonged contact.

**WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES:** Wash skin thoroughly with soap and warm water after handling and before smoking, eating or applying makeup. If clothes become contaminated, change to clean clothing. Do not wear contaminated clothing until properly laundered.

**EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:** Powdered forms may generate nuisance particulates upon handling:

ACGIH TLV = 10 mg/m3 OSHA PEL = 5mg/m3.

**SECTION 11: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

The above are only suggestions and should not be taken as recommended practices in your establishment. A more detailed discussion and recommended practices can be found in NFPA 77 issued by the National Fire Protection Association Inc in 1988.

Avoid excessive heat. Do not store near strong oxidizing agents and amines.

*The information contained herein is based on the data available to us and is believed to be correct. However, we make no warranty, expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of the data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. We assume no responsibility for injury from the use of this product described herein.*